Nippon Times

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Communist Policy Opposing Tennoism Is Branded in Diet

Koseikai Man Asks If Government Plans to Make Law Governing Such an Idea

The Communist Party's advocation that the Tenno system should be abolished was the hot topic of the House of Peers members at its Saturday plenary-session as Giichi Matsumura, of the Koseikai, branded it as "extremely dangerous." He asked whether the Government was disposed to make a law to regulate such an idea.

Prime Minister Baron Shidehara made it known that he had no intention of making a law such as suggested by the interpellator and also added that Japan's democracy will be created with the merits of American and British forms of democracy.

Justice Minister Chuzo Iwata replied that at present he was not considering the formulation of a new law to regulate Communist advocacies.

Charging the Government with being "white-livered" and cowardly and emphasizing that the Communist advocacy for the overthrow of the Tenno constituted a lese majeste, Matsumura asked the administration for "bold" measures in order to alleviate public unrest caused by such an argument. The champion of the Tenno system then ended his interpellation after expressing his dissatisfaction with the replies given in this connection by the Prime Minister and Justice Minister.

The House of Peers, at the inter-party liaison committee meeting held prior to the opening of the plenary session Saturday morning, decided to open its committee meetings to the press.

The plenary session got under way at 10:20 a.m. when Viscount Kiko Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, leveled scathing charges against the military with unjustifiable interference into politics before defeat as well as against the Ministers of State with failure to restrain such militarist intervention. Okochi also asked the Government to clarify the responsibility of portfolia holders in revising the Constitution.

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio, in his capacity as official in charge of the Constitution amendment, replied to the effect that he was making a serious study of Article LV of the Constitution, which states that the responsibility of the Ministers of State in assisting the Throne covers all phases of administration. He vaguely suggested that he will revise the article in question "adequately."

Giichi Matsumura, of the Koseikai, then took the rostrum and proposed the establishment of a special tribunal to try Japan's war leaders who, he said are pretending innocence in spite of their crime of having brought this country to the present sorry plight. He reminded the assembly that His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, former Prime Minister, had expressed the view that the people themselves should punish war criminals.

Shidehara then replied to the interpellation made by Mitsuo Miyata on Friday by saying that the concept of unified ritual-administration system should be revised and that the Governmental appointment of Shinto priests and subsidies to Shinto shrines will be discontinued.

Miyata protested that the Prime Minister's answer did not touch the point of his interpellation and declared that he doubted whether Baron Shidehara, lacking as he does necessary enthusiasm, had enough qualification for assuming the important post in the face of the present critical situation.

The afternoon session opened with the introduction of Government bills calling for the abolition of the Army, Navy Draftee Vocational Compensation Law enacted in 1931 and of the National Labor Notebook Law, enacted in 1941, of which Welfare Minister Dr. Hitoshi Ashida explained. The bills were referred to a committee in charge headed by Prince Sanetaka Ichijo.

Interpellations were resumed and Taijiro Nibei, of the Kenkyukai, asked the Agriculture and Forestry Minister for explanation on food and agricultural reform problems.

Olympics in Europe

Kyodo-AP

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—The next Olympic Games will be held in 1948 at London or Lausanne, Switzerland, says Gustavus T. Kirby of the American Olympic committee. Financial reasons will prevent European countries from sending teams to the United States for the games.

Gen. Mazaki for Tokyo

General Jinzaburo Mazaki, who was named a war criminal, left Saga Station for Tokyo at 3:25 p.m. Friday. He had been recuperating for sometime at Saga, his native town.

Needy Japanese Will Get U.S. Clothing, Equipment Brought Back by Repatriates

American military clothing and equipment possessed by Japanese repatriates can be collected and used by the Japanese Government for relief purposes but they must be dyed or branded for re-issue or they will be confiscated by the Allied authorities, according to a SCAP memorandum issued Wednesday.

The Japanese Government was ordered by SCAP to collect all U.S. clothing and equipment in the possession of repatriates as they are processed through reception centers and re-outfit such persons when necessary with Japanese clothing and equipment.

The Government may use the clothing and equipment for relief purposes with the following stipulations:

1. All clothing or equipment of textile or fabric material will be dyed a distinctive color prior to issue.

2. All equipment such as shoes, canteens, etc., which cannot be dyed, will be marked or branded in some easily identifiable manner.

3. Unless so dyed or marked items will be confiscated by Allied authorities.

Accordingly, the Government will have to report to the Allied Supreme Headquarters at the earliest practicable date the color of dye and the type of marking to be used for the purposes as mentioned above.

Commencing December 1, the Government also will report to SCAP, as of the last day of each month, the quantities of each item of American clothing and equipment dyed and marked and re-issued to needy individuals during the past month.

Reparations Bureau Will Be Established

Will Likely Be Created in Foreign Office; Committee Also Projected

In view of the progress being made in the work of the Allied Reparations Commission, the Japanese Government has decided to set up a new agency to be in charge of reparations matters shortly, Jiji reliably learned here Friday.

It was learned that the Foreign Office is now drafting a plan for the new reparations office. The projected office will probably be created as a bureau in the Foreign Office, to be placed under direct supervision of the Foreign Minister.

In addition, Jiji also learned, the Foreign Office plans to establish a reparations committee, to be composed of private citizens as well as Government officials, with the Foreign Minister as its chairman. This committee, it is understood, will be charged with deliberating important matters relative to reparations to help the projected reparations bureau carry out reparations routines.

Foreign Office sources said that many private citizens will be appointed to staff the reparations bureau, from the director down, while officials of the Economic Bureau of the Foreign Office, the Finance, Commerce and Industry and Transportation Ministries are also expcted to join the new office.

These sources indicated the drafting of the plan for the new reparations office is now making speedy progress and that the new bureau will probably come into being some time in the middle of December.

Meanwhile, according to well-informed sources, exchanges of information are being conducted between the Allied Reparations Commission and the Japanes authorities concerned. As the result of these exchanges of information, these sources said that possibility is now seen that Japan may be permitted to continue her shipbuilding industry to some extent with certain restrictions imposed on its activities.

YUGOSLAVIA IS REPUBLIC

Tito's Government Also Renounces King Peter II

Kyodo-AP

BELGRADE, November 30.—Marshal Tito's government has proclaimed Yugoslavia a federated republic and has renounced King Peter II.

The action was taken by both Houses of the newly elected Yugoslavian constituent assembly while thousands of persons demonstrated in the streets of the capital. At the end of the session it was announced the election of a presidium would be postponed until tomorrow.

The declaration proclaiming Peter and "all the dynasty are deprived of all their rights" was presented by deputies from Serbia, the young Monarch's native land.

Oshima Due at Uraga Dec. 7

The American boat, General Randoll, carrying 1,700 Japanese including Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, former Ambassador to Berlin, other diplomats, newspapermen and American-born Japanese who renounced U.S. citizenship during the war will make port at Uraga early on the morning of December 7, it was learned on Saturday.

Shidehara Visits Ministry

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, now concurrently head of the First and Second Demobilization Ministries, visited the First Demobilization (former War) Ministry Saturday afternoon, states Kyodo. Following the formal handing over of business from former War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura, Shidehara delivered an address to the entire personnel of the ministry.

America May Revise Policy for Germany

Report on Occupation to Truman Reveals Need for a Drastic Change

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Drastic revision of the American policy on Germany was expected today by diplomatic officials to result from Byron Price's report to President Truman on the potential failure of the present German administration.

One result of any such change may be to eliminate to a great extent the remaining influence of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., over the German control policy. With his Morgenthau plan—the so-called hard peace plan—the former Secretary of the Treasury had great influence in writing the basic Germany policy directive. This is the directive under which the military government in Germany functioned originally and from which it still draws considerable authority even though the Big Three declaration at Potsdam is now the basic document.

Price recommended that the basic directive be rewritten "into a few hundred words of general principles." Price also proposes that there should be some provision for slowing down the process of denazification where men of small position in industry were concerned. Persons familiar with the original policy planning here credit Morgenthau with insistence on ruthless elimination of all Nazis at all levels. Price did not oppose this but suggested more time might be taken to accomplish it.

Price Issues Warning

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Byron Price today bluntly warned, that the situaiton in occupied Germany was growing worse hourly and that the American Government must soon decide whether it will abandon its first major attempt to rule conquered people. The former censorship director made these assertions in a report on a survey he made for President Truman.

Price called for a reexamination of the entire structure of military government in Germany, including the Potsdam Declaration; blamed France for most of the current occupation difficulties; declared France should tell the world whether she is bent on the dismemberment of Germany.

Price declared that the German people were pursing old and new

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Dutch, Nationalists Clash in New Battle Revived in Bandoeng

Six Casualties Reported by British; All Indonesians Ordered to Leave City

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 30.—The British announced today that fighting had broken out again at Bandoeng yesterday between Dutch and Indonesian nationalists.

A press statement said six casualties were reported. The British ultimatum had ordered all Indonesians out of the northern half of Bandoeng by noon yesterday. In Ambarawa, the Indonesians shelled a civilian refugee camp, killing eight and wounding 19, the British declared.

British Occupy Surabaya

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 29.—The British command officially announced today the complete occupation of the Javanese naval base city of Surabaya, scene of bitter fighting in recent weeks between Indonesian nationalists and British and Indian troops.

The British said a local administration was set up in Surabaya under British control.

At Bandoeng, the commander of the British 37th Brigade, continued negotiations with Soetardjo, Indonesian leader in west Java.

The British earlier issued an ultimatum that any Indonesian found in the northern half of Bandoeng after noon today would be shot. The British communique said Soetardjo apparently was trying "very hard" to cooperate, but added his efforts were ineffectual since he had no control over some native nationalist element.

JEWS ASSAIL BRITISH PLAN

Palestine Assembly Takes Step Against Trusteeship

Kyodo-UP

JERUSALEM, November 29.—Jews of Palestine, declaring their claim upon the Holy Land was "based upon the Eternal Book and upon the fact of our occupation thereof since time immemorial" were today aligned against the recent British proposal for a trusteeship over the country.

The declaration made "In fact of Great Britain and other nations" was part of a resolution adopted unanimously by the Jewish-elected Palestine assembly.

Truman Sees No Need For More Big 3 Meets If UNO Does Work Well

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, November 30.—President Truman told his press conference that a joint meeting among Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee and himself should be unnecessary if the United Nations oragnization operates as it is expected to. The President voiced opposition to all types of top-level international conferences on the ground that the UNO will be adequate to cope with future problems. Meanwhile, the Senate rejected the proposal limiting the American delegate on the UNO Security Council to voting only on such measures as will bring about international justice as well as international peace.

Imperial Family Members Are Now Free To Get Any Job As Army and Navy Fold Up

Members of the Imperial Family are now entirely free to engage in any occupation as a result of the revision of the Imperial Family Status Ordinance, Jiji learned here Saturday.

The revision of the ordinance resulted from the conference of Imperial Family members held at the Imperial Palace last Thursday afternoon in connection with the complete dissolution of the Imperial army and navy on November 30.

Under the Imperial Family Status Ordinance, all male members of the Imperial Family were to enter the fighting services, except for extraordinary cases.

As the result of the dissolution of the Imperial army and navy the ordinance was so revised as to eliminate any restrictions on occupations in which members of the Imperil Family wish to engage.

Theoreticall, therefore, members of the Imperial Family will from now on be entirely free from any occupational restrictions because of their status as members of the Imperial Family. Sources close to the Imperial Household Milstry, however, said that some action will probably be taken "in case such occupation in which they are engaged is considered disgraceful to the honor of the Imperial Family." According to these sources, details of the revision of the Imperial Family Status Ordinance are expected to be made public hortly.

Soviets to Postpone Exit From Manchuria

Wedemeyer Ignores China Reds Because He Was Told To Deal Only With Chiang

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, November 30.—A Moscow radio broadcast reported from Changchun that Russia has agreed to postpone withdrawal of Soviet troops from Manchuria at the request of the Chungking Government.

Wedemeyer Ignored Reds

Kyodo-USIS

CHUNGKING, November 30.—Lieut.-General Albert Wedemeyer, United States Commander in China, said General Marshall is coming to China to survey the military situation and make recommendations to President Truman on future aid to China.

He denied 700 American plans had been turned over to China, saying that the planes will be assembled at Shanghai where, if the Chinese desire, they can buy them, otherwise they will be returned to the United States. He said he had ignored the Chinese Communists protests against alleged American intervention in the civil war because his instructions direct him to deal only with Chungking.

Meanwhile, Peiping reports indicated infiltration of Chinese Communists in the area surrounding the city. The Communists were in control at Wanping, nine miles from Peiping, and 10,000 irregulars were in control of the area 25 miles north of the city.

The Central Government reported that the Communists were continuing attacks on Shangung centers. Other reports said the nationalist officials are preparing to take over duties in Manchuria following the reportedly successful Sino-Soviet negotiations.

Reds Charge Killing

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 30.—A Communist statement today alleged that 52 civilians were killed or wounded November 24 when the P-51 fighter planes with unidentified markingse strafed villagers going to a fair in a town 80 miles northwest of Paoting in Hopei province.

It was also claimed that insurgents routed a body of "puppet troops" eight miles south of the Shikaichwang rail junction in Hopei province on November 14, inflicting 2,200 casualties.

U.S. Envoy to China Target of Criticism

Marshall Knows Nothing About Chinese Affairs, Patterson Says

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Representative Ellis Patterson, California Democrat, today criticized the selection of General George C. Marshall as Ambassador to China as "he does not known anything about China" and "because he is a soldier."

The House committee investigating un-American activities voted to call Major General Patrick J. Hurley to testify Monday on his assertions that Communist forces had operated in the State Department. Chairman John S. Wood, Georgia Democrat, said that the hearing would be closed and added it would be opened to the public later "if Hurley does not object."

Hurley's resignation also brought from the Senate criticism of the State Department and the American policy in the Far East. Senator Raymond Willis, Indiana Republican, said that Hurley's criticism of career diplomats in Asiatic affairs will "certainly do nothing to dispel our doubts about the officiency of our foreign service. It seems to me that our Department of State has a lot of explaining and house cleaning to do in the coming months.

Meanwhile, Hurley today vetoed the idea of testifying in secret before a congressional inquiry into the background of his resignation as Ambassador to China.

"I have not agreed to appear before a secret hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee." Hurley told reporters. "Now that the war is over I believe the American people are entitled to have the basic information to enable them to form an intelligent opinion on American foreign policy."

He added: "I will appear at any public hearing that is afforded me by Congress."

Hurley reiterated his contention that "there should be a public statement of American policy in China." He added "I am anxious that General Marshall will succeed."

Has Broad Powers

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Armed with broad powers, General George C. Marshall, new Ambassador to China, rushed preparations today for a quick flight to China.

Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, told reporters he plans to call Major General Patrick Hurley, former envoy to China, and Secretary of State Byrnes before a closed door session of the committee perhaps Monday.

The purpose, Connally said, will be an informal discussion of Hurley's contention he was crossed up as Ambassador to China by subordinates in the State Department and at Chungking.

Connally stressed he had no intention of ordering any such full-dress hearing as Senator Wherry, Nebraska Republican, demanded in a bitter Senate speech yesterday. It appeared that Marshall might get off for Chungking some time today.

Hurley told a reporter today he had no political aspirations at the moment and has not discussed with anyone the possibility of running for United States senator in 1946 or president in 1948.

Urges Policy Change

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 30.—The Communist New China Daily News today called for a change in the American policy in China. It said that the resignation of Major General Patrick J. Hurley offered a "golden opportunity." The newspaper viewed the presence of more than 50,000 United States marines in North China as an "indelible disgrace."

War Criminal Trial May Be Held Soon; Tojo First on List

Keenan's Arrival in Capital Is Awaited; Diet Building May Be Requisitioned

The trial of war criminals in Japan may begin sometime next week, and if the plan worked out by Colonel Albert C. Carpenter, Chief of General MacArthur's legal section, is approved by Joseph E. Keenan, U.S. chief War Crimes prosecutor for Japan, who is expected in Tokyo shortly, then the first trial to be held will be that of General Hideki Tojo, the man who allegedly inspired, directed, and ordered the Pearl Harbor attack and brought war to America and the entire Pacific, according to an United Network reporter in Tokyo on Friday.

For the holding of the first trial, the undamaged magnificent Japanese Diet Building may be requisitioned so that the huge crowd of spectators, press, radio and photo reporters may be accommodated as adequately as possible.

Colonel Carpenter is of the opinion that the trial of Tojo will be more spectacular than any trial ever held in Nuremburg, Germany, because in Tojo's case, the charges are more specific, witnesses more plentiful and many Japanese people are against Tojo and are keenly interested in the outcome of the trial. Once they begin, war crimes trials in Japan will continue for at least a year, and most of the cases will be filled with dramatic dynamite, but they should not be compared with the crimes trials which are going on in Germany now.

Trials in Japan will be dramatically different, says the Supreme Commander's legal chief. In Germany, most of the witnesses who might have been called are either dead or unavailable, but in Japan, documentary evidence will play "second fiddle" to direct, living, personally testifying witnesses who will tell in their own way what they saw, heard, or suffered.

Trying 100 Japanese

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 30.—One hundred Japanese will be charged with committing war crimes between July 1937, and Pearl Harbor, said Joseph Keenan, chief of counsel on major Japanese war crimes today.

He told a news conference that the Japanese will be tried before an international tribunal in Tokyo on charges of precipitating a war of aggression in violation of international law and treaty commitments. He said that a decision on trying Emperor Hirohito "has not been determined as far as I know."

Japanese charged with crimes after Pearl Harbor will be tried by military courts. He cited July 1937, as "the first sound tangible point of Japan's war of aggression." He plans to leave with his staff for Tokyo on Sunday.

NO GIFTS GIVEN TO TOJO

Mitsubishi Interests Make Denial, Declares Colonel Kramer

Colonel R.C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, declared on Friday that he has been informed there is no proof to substantiate the allegations Hideki Tojo, former Prime Minister, has received gifts from the Mitsubishi interests, according to a PRO press release.

"It has come to my attention that the Mitsubishi interests have denied allegations, appearing in a recent release that (1) Tojo received a house from the Mitsubishi interests as a gift and (2) that the head of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., presented gifts totaling ¥10,000,000 to Tojo's family," Kramer stated.

He added that the allegations were made on the basis of information received from Japanese sources. These sources have admitted that they have no proof to substantiate the allegations he said.

Most Japanese Disarmed

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 29.—A Chinese dispatch today quoted General Ho Ying-chin, Commander of Nationalist field troops, as saying all Japanese forces in China have been disarmed with the exception of 100,000 in Hopeh and Shantung provinces. He predicted that repatriation of all Japanese in China will be completed within nine months.

Bataan Defenders Honored

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, November 29.—President Sergio Osmena today signed an order creating a national park on Bataan Peninsula honoring the heroic Filipinos and American defenders.

Navy Said Against Warring With U.S., Britain

The Imperial Japanese Navy always did and continued to oppose any war with the Anglo-American Powers and did everything possible to avoid such a war, Shigeharu Enomoto, a civilian secretary to the Navy Ministry declared in an interview with Kyodo on Thursday.

Mr. Enomoto, who has been with the Navy over since 1915 and who took part in all world conference on naval disarmament as an expert on international law, further revealed that "it was the hot-headed Nazi-inspired clique within Japan which brought about the war with the Anglo-American Powers.

Confirming reports that Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, strongly opposed the war with the United States, Enomoto also described Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the present Navy Minister, as a "staunch opponent of war-mongers."

The gist of Enomoto's story as told to Kyodo is as follows:

"When I entered the Navy Ministry, Japan was a member of the Allied Powers in the First World War fighting Germany. I recall, peace conference at Paris, Japan became a powerful influence in world politics. As far as the Navy was concerned, the chief policy-makers were the late Admiral Tomosaburo Kato who at every opportunity advised younger officers of the navy to avoid any war with the Anglo-American Powers.

"It was during the London Naval Conference that a split occurred within the Navy between the Navy Ministry and the Naval General Staff. Certain political parties as well as ultra-nationalistic politicians took advantage of this split and Navy "moderate" members were forced into retirement. The policy-makers of the Navy also were changed and new faces with "new thoughts" appeared within the Navy. They were the ones who dwelt on on the idea of building an 'invincible navy.'

"The moderates of the Navy however were brought back to power again after the famous 'February 26' Incident of 1936 in which hot-headed nazified army officers attempted to overthrow the Government in favor of an army rule. During the Sino-Japanese Incident, the moderates did everything within their power to prevent the incident from developing into a full-scale war. It was the late Fleet Admiral Yamamoto who was successful in settling such international incidents as the 'sinking of the Panay'."

"Since World War II broke out in Europe, the Navy, under the leadership of the late Fleet Admiral Yamamoto opposed the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact with Italy and Germany. However, the efforts on the part of the moderates were in vain and the Tripartite Military Pact was concluded. Just before the outbreak of the war with the United States, Navy officers of the Navy resigned because they felt they could not assume the responsibility of such a war. It was at this time, too, that the late Fleet Admiral Yamamoto, who then was the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, sent in his strongly worded letter opposing a war with the United States. He said in case of war with the United States he would be able to hold out only for a year but no longer. The fact that Admiral Yonai who is a peace-loving moderate had opposed the war is already well-known. All in all the Navy was opposed to any war with the Anglo-American powers."

Tsugita Named Head Of War Probe Organ

Temporary Selection Made to Enable Commission to Begin Labors

In view of the urgency of starting the activities of the War Investigation Commission to study the cause of war and war crimes, Chief Cabinet Secretary Daizaburo Tsugita has been named to assume temporarily the post of president of the commission.

The selection of a person to head the commission was taken up by Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara. In this connection, three requisites were considered, first, as the commission must not be influenced by a Cabinet change, the person who heads the commission must be a man outstanding caliber, secondly, he must be of superior personality who is capable of making fair and just judgment, and thirdly, he must be one who had no vital part in war activities from the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident up to the war's end.

The secretariat of the commission which was previously set up to handle business matters, is headed by Tokuzo Aoki.

Urge Mass Resignations

The opinion that all Diet members should resign was aired at a meeting held Friday afternoon by the Diet members of the Progressive Party.

Most outspoken among the speakers at the meeting was Kazuo Nakai who declared that since the members of the House of Representatives are to approve the resolution regarding the responsibility for the war they should clarify their own responsibility and attitude toward the issue. If they should take an attitude of self-discipline and self-reflection after submitting the resolution to the Diet the public would not approve of it.

In conclusion, the Diet member emphatically said: "The current session of the Diet was convened to deliberate and approve the bill for the revision of the Election Law. Therefore, all members of the House of Representatives should resign after the task has been completed."

A motion was also made at the meeting by Teiichi Nishikawa who proposed to start a movement urging members of other political parties to join them in relinquishing their Diet seats.

Meanwhile, the Mushozoku Club has decided to submit to the Diet a resolution urging that a wholesale resignation of the members of the House of Representatives should be realized after the passage of the Election Law.

SILK PARTY COMING HERE

Douty Jr. Heads Mission From U.S.; Departs for Tokyo

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, November 30.—In response to a request from General MacArthur, Daniel E. Douty Jr., one of the world's foremost silk authorities, has departed for Tokyo, according to the Journal of Commerce. Douty, heading the silk mission to Japan, will not only appraise 46,000 bales of Japanese silk immediately available, but will also complete study of the world silk market. Douty said that during his visit to Japan, he will try to fly to China to complete his studies of the world silk market.

He stated that according to sketchy information now at hand, it seems quite possible that after adequate transportation is arranged about 10,000 bales of silk per month can be shipped to the United States.

America May Revise Policy for Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

grudges with mounting bitterness and listening hourly for the voice of a new leader that desperation may produce. He said that all propaganda issued in an effort to intall a sense of collective German war guilt has fallen flat. Price assorted that the United States must decide whether it was going to permit starvation with attendant epidemics and rioting in the American zone or ship food to prevent it. He stressed the necessity of breaking the present deadlock in the control council.

Briton Praises Soviets

A senior British staff officer of the Allied Control Commission praised Russia's cooperation in the job of governing Germany according to a British reports. The officer said that the number of useful decisions made include many offered by the Russians.

UNRRA Trucks To Red Area

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, November 28.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today ordered military commanders to permit trucks carrying UNRRA supplies to travel unmolested into Communist areas. T. F. C. Tsiang, head of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said Communist General Chou En-lai promised the fullest cooperation in getting medical and other supplies to all parts of China.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

Debates at both Houses of the Diet remained rather dull on Friday while inter-party wranglings over the controversial issue of the war guilt of Diet members further gained in momentum.

Thus, presentation of the resolution on war responsibility scheduled for Friday has been called off as the Progressives, Liberals and Independents could not see eye-to-eye on the question at the meeting of the all-party liaison committee. Progressives wanted to introduce a single resolution of their own while the Liberal Party also insisted on presenting a separate one of its own concoction. The Independents, on the other hand, insisted on their own opinion.

War Guilt Issue

The Progressive Party, which in fact represents Conservative influences, puts war guilt on "those who flattered and cooperated with the bureaucracy and zaibatsu" while the Liberals accuse "those who took Diet leadership during the war in collaboration with the Government" and those who promoted the "recommendation election" of 1942. The Socialists, meanwhile, blame all wartime Portfolio holders, parliamentary vice-ministers and councilors, officers of the now-defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Association above bureau directors and higher officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps.

Methods of "punishment" proposed by the different factions also vary with the Liberals calling for voluntary abstention of those "war criminals" from attending the current session of the Diet, the Socialists proposing suspension of their civil rights, and the Progressives urging that these Diet men held responsible for the war "should repent on their guilt voluntarily."

Political observers view that in proposing these controvertial opinions, the parties all have political axes to grind with their eyes cast askance the forthcoming election campaign.

The question of war guilt was brought up for discussion at the plenary session of the House of Representatives Friday afternoon. A proposal was made by Reikichi Kita, Liberal, that leading members of the Diet who contributed to General Tojo's maladministration should assume responsibility. In reply, Prime Minister Baron Shidehara merely reiterated his oft-pronounced opinion that the Government was not ready at all regarding the question how to punish those held responsible for the war.

Shidehara on Democracy

On democratic administration in Japan, Shidehara said:

"There is democracy and democracy. Japan should have such democracy as would suit her own peculiar conditions."

On militarism, War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura expressed the view that while the influence bent upon aggression and monopolizing administrative power at the point of a bayonet may be called militarism, preparedness for the possible outbreak of a forced war for a righteous cause cannot be given such a name.

When Kita asked why Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai failed to insist on his stand against the conclusion of the tripartite Axis alliance, the latter admitted that "under the circumstanced that prevailed at that time," he did not have enough power to overthrow the Cabinet.

Education Minister Tamon Maeda expressed agreement in Kita's contention that Japanese democracy shauld uphold the principle of "coadministration by the Emperor and the people."

When interpellated by Jiichiro Matsumoto, Social Democrat, on the advisability of abolishing the peerage system, Prime Minster Shidehara stated that he was "considerating with utmost care whether the institution of titled nobility should be abolished summarily or revised partially."

Express Profound Regret

The War and Navy Minister expressed "profound regret" for illegal disposal of military supplies by Army and Navy officers following the end of the war and promised to push close investigations into other cases of embezzlement.

Meanwhile, outstanding statements made at the House of Peers Friday morning were:

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura:

"The Government at present has no intention of instituting State ownership of arable land."

Justice Minister Chuzo Iwata:

"Forced confession by means of the third degree is ascribable to police incompetence. Improvement of quality of the police and justice officers is necessary. A new law is being formulaed to give more power to procurators and, at the same time, to prevent it from abuse."

Meanwhile, the Budget Committee meeting scheduled to open Friday has been called off until Monday. The Government Friday introduced the supplementary budget bill for the 1945-46 fiscal year to tht Lower House.

The Lower House also approved formal resignations of 10 House members who previously had signified the intention of quitting the Diet posts. They include Masamichi Koyama, veteran MP and authority on law, Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, and Kingoro Hashimoto, extreme rightist leader, the latter two being under Allied custody.

Viewing The Diet

By Our Special Observer

The Japanese Diet Friday heard the touching swans-song for everything military within the realm.

The House of Peers listened to War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura make a farewell statement thanking Ryuichiro Nagaoka for his warm words and asking with tears for sympathy of the nation with the servicemen who have now taken off their khaki outfits to be absorbed into civilian community.

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai declared the end of the 74-year history of the Imperial Japanese Navy, reminding his audience that the "Invincible Armada" of Nippon that once lorded over the seven seas was no more.

In the Lower Chamber, Reikichi Kita indulged in academic arguments on the definition of militarism and what is called the military clique and demanded of Admiral Yonai an explanation as to why the Navy, despite its opposition to a war with the United States and Britain, allowed the Army to drag it into the Axis alliance at the time of the Second Konoye Cabinet.

Yonai Answers

As Admiral Yonai proceeded to the rostrum, the whole House directed its keen attention to what the Navy Minister, on the last day of his career, could tell the assembly.

Yonai's statement was short; "At that time, I did not have enough power to check the general trend of the times." The House appeard dumb founded. Ripples of whispers rose a moment later and then developed into sarcasti cgrins but faded away a few seconds afterward. Only a few of the audience seemed to appreciate what Admiral Yonai implied in his brief statement and realize more keenly than ever the opportunistic character of the present composition of the Lower Chamber.

One wondered how many men assembled at this session remembered the extraordinary courage which Yonai displayed at the crucial moment of surrender last August. At that time when only His Imperial Majesty's visit in person to the Imperial Headquarters was thought capable of calming down the die-hard militarists, Yonai declared that so far as the Navy was concerned, he would settle the matter at his own responsibility The late General Korechika Anami, War Minister of the surrender Cabinet, it may be recalled, resorted to suicide in order to suppress possible revolt of the die-hards.

Was not Yonai's statement the only and most conscientious reply to Kita's challenge, which apparently contained an element of publicity?

Opportunistic Members

The little scene witnessed at the Lower Chamber displayed more clearly than anything else the opportunistic principle characterizing the large majority of the House members. For, who offered the shameful collaboration to the military and bureaucracy throughout the war and who enjoyed their protection? Not long ago these House members applauded War and Navy Ministers' Diet speeches almost frantically and now, on the last day of the Japanese Army and Navy, these same men sardonically challenged the same Minister of the Navy.

We fear that the shamelessness and brazen-faced opportunism manifested by the Lower House members on November 30 will continue to dominate the political life of the "New Nippon."

What does it indicate that the presentation of a resolution "concerning the Diet's war guilt" which was scheduled for the opening day of the current session has been delayed by three days and that the original draft has been remarkably "toned down"? And has any action been taken to date that shows that the Diet members really feel responble for the whole tragedy? On the contrary, these legislators sirently are carrying on "active efforts" for success in the forthcoming election campaign both through their Diet activities and through direct methods.

Be that as it may, so long as they continue this kind of farce on the House floor, they will eventually have to realize to their bitter disappointment that the people are much wiser than they have thought.

Indian Students Protest

Kyodo-AP

NEW DELHI, November 26.—Indian students protesting against the activities of the police during last week's anti-British demonstrations in Calcutta today held a mass meeting within a mile of the courtroom in the Red Fort where the trial of Indian National army personnel is being held. Calcutta the returning to normal with the strike of 20,000 municipal employes there ending last night to relieve the serious threat to the city's water supply.

Soviets Likely to Make First 'A' Bomb 3 Years From Now, Says Expert

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Doctor Irving Longmuir, General Electric research director, predicted today that if the atomic armament race develops Russia will produce its first atomic bomb in about three years and possibly accumulate them "far faster" than the United States.

Co-Effort Is Keynote Of Molotov's Speech

Encouragement for Peace Seen in Recent Revolt Anniversary Talk

There was much encouragement for peace and international cooperation to be found in Foreign Minister Molotov's speech marking the 28th anniversary of the Red Revolution, writes Dewitt Mackenzie, AP foreign affairs analyst.

Generalissimo Stalin didn't address his people on this big day as had been expected, although he was reported to be in Moscow and looking brown and fit after his vacation in the Black Sea area. However, Molotov did a workmanlike and constructive job which seems likely to increase his stature both at home and abroad.

The Foreign Minister offered criticism of some allied policies in firm though moderate language, but the average person will find the highlight in his call for international collaboration. One likes to look on this as the keynote of his address, especially in view of the sharp differences which have arisen among the Big Three in recent weeks.

The important point about collaboration is that it isn't a one-man thing. Just as it takes two or more to make a fight, so it takes two or more for collaboration—and that's as true of nations as it is of individuals. So it's a good sign to see the term "collaboration" crop up in these dire days, and here is what Molotov says about it:

"Only by the joint efforts of the three powers (Russia, Britain and America) who carried the burden of the war can we secure the victories of the democratic countries over Fascism. Only such collaboration can promote success in the work of the new international organization for lasting peace.

"Expression of good intentions are not sufficient for this. Such intentions must be proved in ability to carry out this type of collaboration in the interests of all the peace-loving states."

Then Molotov offers this pledge:

"The Soviet Union has been and will continue to be a reliable bulwark in the defense of peace and the security of the peoples, and is ready to prove this, not in words but in deeds."

The atomic bomb is, of course, a bone of very considerable contention and Moscow is insisting on knowing all the facts. Molotov declared there should be "no secrecy" about the bomb. He added that atomic energy mustn't be used "for games of power in foreign policy," which means that a nation possessing the wherewithal to produce the atomic bomb mustn't use this advantage for the coercion of any other country.

Undoubtedly the atomic bomb presents a problem which will have to be ironed out in the interest of international relations. President Truman, Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada and British Prime Minister Attlee are to discuss atomic energy at their forthcoming meeting in Washington. Presumably they will consider the international policy with respect to the bomb, and after they have agreed there will be a conference with other nations.

Actually the broad principles of the atomic bomb are known by Russia and other countries. The only secrets are in connection with materials and techniques used in the manufacture. Molotov is the first high Soviet official to suggest that America and Britain share their practical knowledge of atomic energy as a means of warfare.

One of Molotov's high peace notes came when he said that the failure of the recent London Conference of foreign ministers was a warning of pitfalls ahead, and then added:

"But difficulties arose before, too. The coalition, however, always found a solution in the interests of all.

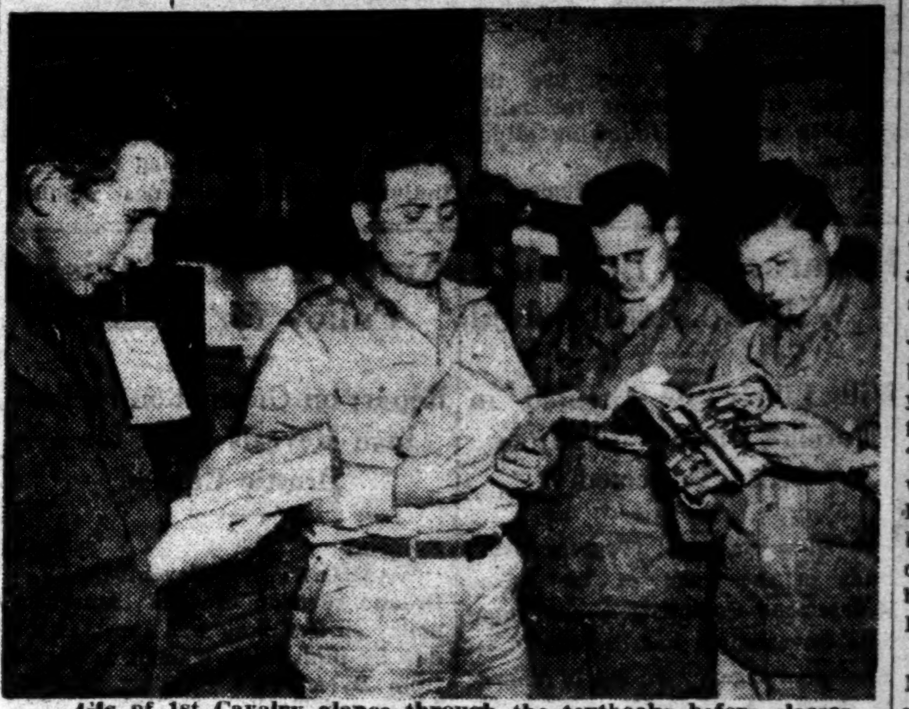
GI JOE

His Life and Views

By KAY TATEISHI

Everyone is interested in the other fellow. What he does, what he says, what he has done, what he expects to do and what he thinks—all these are a link in knowing and understanding the other person.

Pfc Don Howard, Oklahoma, drove me out to Asaka in a bantam truck. And of all the fellows I've had the opportunity of talking to he was the most bitter. He said that he had nothing to do with the Japanese, that the Allies would be better off without them. Howard described Japanese atrocities and combat experiences in the Philippines. "If we had to invade Japan," he coldly added, "I would have killed every living thing I saw in sight." "Of course, I'm glad its all over," he remarked.



Gls of 1st Cavalry glance through the textbooks before classes. Seen left to right Pfc Melvin Schultz, Perham, Minnesota; Pvt William R. Hudson, Greenville, Texas; T/4 Albert D. McCoy, Rochester, New York; Pfc Kermit R. Schulz, Seward, Kansas.

The fellow who drove me back in a jeep, Pfc Howard Cook, Los Angeles, California, was a sharp contrast to Pfc Howard. "Cookie" as he is popularly called by the PRO fellows said that the Japanese kids kept him busy by shouting "hello," "goodbye" or waving their hands when he sped by in his jeep. He said, "they're so friendly I just can't ignore them. I have two baby girls back home. Maybe that's why youngsters come so close to me." Pfc Cook is anxious to return. "But as long as I am destined for about a year's stay I'm going to get the most out of this chance."

Pfc Baiman, 1st Cav photographer and guide, hopes to become a statistician when he returns stateside. He said he will take advantage of the GI Bill of Rights and return to school. He has one and a half years more at New York City College. Baiman spent his nineteenth birthday in Manila prior to his arrival in Japan. "Whenever I go into Tokyo," he ventured, "I always find something interesting. I know my stay here is going to be educational." Here's what some of the others of the First Cavalry Division told me in response to a set of questions fired at them during the visit. Incidentally, the fellows were having redess in their barracks. Some were reading letters from home or writing letters stateside, others were reading books or in the midst of a card session.

Pfc Lawrence Layton, Seattle, Washingon, when asked what were his opinions on the Bill of Rights for the GI, said, "Its all right for the young guys who want to go to school but for the older fellows like myself it's no good." When he returns stateside he hopes to "raise a bigger family." Before he was taken into the army he was a member of the merchant marine. He hopes to establish his own shop. Layton spent three weeks in the Philippines before he came to Japan. Questioned as to whether he liked it here he remarked, "No, I don't. It'll be good news when I leave."

Pfc Noris Burchell, Crossett, Arkansas, said he did not know when he would be sent back home where he would like to take up farming again.

Pfc Ralph D. Lewis, Kezar Falls, Maine, former lumberjack hopes to go to his old job when he returns to the states. When that will be he doesn't know.

Pfc Gilbert Roberson, Union City, Indiana, an auto mechanic who has two baby girls. He pulled into the Philippines on May 27 and is one of the later comers to Japan, having arrived on November 4.

Cpl Mac Levine, Brooklyn, New York, pointed out that the GI Bill of Rights "gives a better chance to the younger men as far as schooling goes but far the older men over 25 years of age, the bill is no good." Levine, who is married and was an artistic glass-worker before he got taken into the army said that he hopes to return to his old job "if I haven't lost my skill." He said that he found life pretty dull over here. "There's nothing for us guys to see or do when we do get furlough to go into Tokyo."

Pvt. Alonzo Bankston, Atlanta, Georgi, who is 20 years old, thinks the GI Bill of Rights "is a pretty good deal." He reenlisted for another year on November 1. He spent one year overseas and finds life pretty dreary here. He is anxious to get back because he wants to get married.

Pfc Edward Reschan, Eagle River, Wisconsin, is also of the opinion that things are "pretty dull here." Formerly a logger he intends to return to his old job when he gets back. "Yes, I have a girl friend," he admitted, "but I don't know whether I will get married when I return."

Pfc Raymond J. Gruber, Salina, Kansas, said that when he first came into Japan he was "interested but once you see something then you've seen all there is to see." A farmer by profession Gruber said, "I'm anxious to get back to my wheat and cattle." Asked whether he could recall any amusing or embarrassing incidents he had encountered since he reached Japan, he declared with a blush, "Not much I don't think."

Pfc Charles E. Renand, Detroit, Michigan, was a machinist in a chemical factory before he was drafted. Renand said that he hopes to return to his former job. As for the forthcoming Joe Lewis-Billy Conn fight, he said, "It don't make no differehce to me who wins. The fight is not interesting."

10 JAPANESE ARRAIGNED

Officers on Mille Island Charged With Murdering U.S. Airmen

Kyodo-AP

KWAJALEIN, November 28.—Beaching bones minus all evidence of skulls in a bomb crater on the island of Millel were silent evidence that the Japanese beheaded five American fliers in February 1944. Government witness John Iaman, Mille native, testified at the trial of 10 Japanese officers charged with murder. The five American airmen were unidentified.

26 Japanese Nabbed

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, November 26.—Twenty-six more Japanese including 12 civilians were arrested on Saturday in connection with the torture and death of three American fliers in Hankow last December. Altogether 35 have been jailed.

'Last Word' Offer Made

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Daily Sketch said today that the British Cabinet had rejected the United States proposals advanced in the financial aid talks and submitted to Washington Britain's "last word" counter-proposals. The paper said that if the counter-proposals are not acceptable the negotiations would be suspended.

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Ogasawara Reveals Import-Export List

Goods Valued at About ¥302 Million Decided as Collateral for 1945-6 Year

Japan will prepare various items of goods amounting to about ¥302,000,000 for exportation in the current business year against the possible importation.

This revelation was made by Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara in the course of his reply to an interpellation put up by Suehiro Nishio, of the Social Democratic Party, at Tuesday's plenary session of the House of Representatives.

Commerce Minister Ogasawara further revealed that in the 1946-47 business year Japan will prepare goods for exportation amounting to ¥2,765,000,000 against the importation vitally needed.

The tabulation of detailed figures of goods for importation which Japan asked the Allied Headquarters and goods to be prepared, as revealed by the Commerce Minister, follow:

Items for importation	Quantity (Tons)	Amount
Cereals	3,396,000	¥1,105,630,000
Coal	1,130,000	67,640,000
Iron ore	850,000	41,040,000
Salt	1,050,000	291,450,000
Raw cotton	180,000	440,000,000
Non-ferrous metals	128,000	26,351,000
Petroleum, other oils	653,000*	39,884,000
Others	—	379,156,000
Total	—	¥2,391,351,000

* Kilolitres

Items of goods for 1945-46 year exportation	Amount
Textile goods	¥107,000,000
Chemical goods	46,116,000
Machinery	113,204,000
Miscellaneous goods marine products	31,335,000
Products of industrial arts	5,000,000
Total	¥302,645,000

Items of goods for 1946-47 year exportation	1st half yr. amount	2nd half yr. amount
	—(In ¥1,000)—	
Textile goods	¥672,990	¥632,600
Chemical products	114,340	190,280
Machinery	123,830	429,364
Miscellaneous goods	98,350	157,000
Marine products	161,585	304,790
Total of the amount of the above two period		¥2,265,835

MACARTHUR MAKES DENIAL

Refutes Statement He Is Preparing Memoirs for Publication

The Public Relations Office on Wednesday denied that General Douglas MacArthur is preparing his memoirs for publication, according to the announcement made the same day.

The report said the AFPAC Public Relations Office on Wednesday released the following letter which had been dispatched to the editor of Newsweek relating to an article titled "Mr. Hearst Admires," in the November 19 issue:

"I have noted your article in Newsweek creating an impression that General MacArthur is considering offers for his memoirs. The General has received numerous suggestions to this end but has declined all offers. He feels that certainly as long as he continues an active service he would be unable to attempt anything of the sort.

"The demands of occupational duties preclude the devotion of any time to writing memoirs. It might be said that the General is "Making history not writing it."

"The reference to General Diller is entirely unjustified. He is on recuperative leave in the United States and is not engaged in any military mission or duty. Nor does he represent General MacArthur in any way whatsoever. I would appreciate your correction of your article in the light of the above facts."

LIQUOR PRICES INCREASED

5 To 10 Per Cent Hike Effective December 1

The retail prices for liquors including synthetic sake, shochu or distilled spirit, sweet sake, fruit wines and other kinds of liquors were increased by five to ten per cent beginning December 1 in keeping with the rise in prices of sweet potatoes and grapes.

The new prices are as follows:

	Present Price	Increase
Synthetic sake	¥8.20 per bottle containing 1 sho	70 sen
Shochu (distilled spirit)	¥8.80 per bottle	80 sen
Mirin (sweet sake)	¥11.00 per bottle	50 sen
Naoshi (sweet sake)	¥10.80 per bottle	80 sen
First class fruit wine	¥11.00 per bottle containing 720 cc	¥1
Second class fruit wine	¥3.15 per bottle containing 640 cc	25 sen
First class whisky (Suntory brand, 12-year old)	¥77.00 per bottle containing 720 cc	¥7
Suntory whisky (7-year old)	¥57.00 per bottle containing 720 cc	¥7
Second cl. whisky	¥30.00 per bottle containing 720 cc	¥2
Third cl. whisky	¥10.90 per bottle containing 720 cc	40 sen
Second class sweet wine	¥12.80	80 sen

Nagasaki Is Center of World-Wide Search For Knowledge to Cope With Atom Bomb

By GLENN BABB

NAGASAKI, (AP)—American and British cooperation in atomic research is exemplified in this ruined city, one of the world's two great laboratories holding the mysteries of the atomic bomb.

The allies of two world wars are probing thousands of acres of utter devastation in search of the bomb's secrets.

The blue-uniformed Royal Air Force specialists and the olive drab-clad Americans of the U.S. Strategic Bomb Survey are intensely secretive about their findings, but the general effects of the second atomic bomb ever dropped in warfare cannot be a secret.

Nagasaki is one of the focal points of a world-wide search for knowledge enabling man to cope with the terrifying force he loosed to enable him to win a war which he hopes fearfully will be the last.

Americans now on the spot say the utter community stupor which persisted for six weeks after the bomb-fell is giving way to the first efforts to make living conditions tolerable.

Food is fairly plentiful, since Nagasaki lies in the heart of a rich agricultural area which suffered little from war's devastation. Scores of thousands who fled after the bombing are returning until the population, formerly nearly 300,000 now approaches 200,000.

Public Hygiene Problem

There is a tremendous problem of public hygiene with which surviving Japanese physicians are unable to cope. The Americans, therefore, are assisting in establishing hospital and sanitation systems which they hope will keep the civilian population sufficiently free of epidemics so as not to endanger American occupation forces, which are made up chiefly of the Second Marine Division.

In the heart of the area of utter devastation, soldier guides show a white stone marker, which according to the authorities' consensus, is almost directly under where the bomb exploded 1,800 feet in the air.

In the middle of this area, American bulldozers have cleared a strip once covered by hundreds of buildings and have made a landing field which they call "atomic field."

Nearby, in the midst of hundreds of flattened acres where debris is too scanty to be called rubble, stands a gaunt Japanese torii or archway that once marked a shinto shrine which disappeared in the blast. The survival of the archway and many other freaks of the great explosion are puzzling scientists.

Rising from the ruins are the wracked skeletons of two huge munitions works—the Mitsubishi steel works and the Mitsubishi Ordnance Plant. The bomb dropped approximately halfway between.

Marksmanship Near-Perfect

However, authorities disclosed that the bomber's marksmanship was something less than perfect. The target was a point halfway between the steel works and a third great Mitsubishi war plant, the shipbuilding yards on the waterfront where some of Japan's best capital ships were constructed.

The bomb fell about a mile and a half northeast of the target, sparing major buildings in the main part of the town. Moreover, said Capt. Herbert W. Horne, Jr., American Military Government Medical Officer for southern Kyushu, Nagasaki was not even the primary target for the August 9 experiment in nuclear energy.

The plane was really headed for Shimonoseki and Moji, cities astride the western outlet of Japan's inland sea and the Asiatic continent. Weather conditions caused the change of targets.

Horne quoted Japanese figures saying 30,000 to 40,000 persons perished almost instantaneously when the bomb loosed the sun's own energy. An equal number died, Horne said, during the subsequent six weeks, nearly all of them the victims of gamma rays, which are similar to x-rays and which were by-products of the atomic fission. A few are still dying—three or four weekly.

RADIO PROGRAM

Sunday, December 2

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—RELIGIOUS MUSIC; 0730—NEWS; 0745—At Ease; 0800—SWEET STRINGS; 0830—MORNING MELODIES; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Wings Over Jordan; 1015—MORNING MUSICALE; 1030—Serenade for Strings; 1045—Hymns From Home; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1115—NEWS; 1130—FOOTBALL GAME; 1430—Sunday Serenade; 1445—Dick Haymes; 1500—Music for Sunday; 1530—John C. Thomas; 1600—97TH DIVISION SHOW; 1630—Orchestras of Nations; 1730—Family Hour; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Charlie McCarthy; 1900—Jerry Wayne; 1930—Nelson Eddy; 2000—Command Performance; 2030—Hour of Charm; 2100—Globe Theatre; 2130—American Album of Music; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the TOKYO studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—Music; 0700—News; Music; 0730—Listener's Opinion; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Children's Hour; 1200—News; 1215—Concert; 1300—Drama; 1430—Harmonica and accordion solos; 1500—News; 1530—Naniwabushi; Story telling; 1655—Music; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Famous music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Radio program; 1930—Story telling; 2030—Radio Tokyo Choir; Matsumoto New Chamber Music Band; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

630-0700—Music; 1700—Youn Men and Students' Hour; 1730-1800—Music; 1900—Nikkyo Chamber Music Band; 2030—Nagauta.

Consul General Instructed

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on November 26 ordered the Japanese Government to dispatch urgent instructions to the former Japanese Consul General at Dublin, Ireland, who will immediately proceed to the American Consulate there in person and comply forthwith the precisely with the directives given him by Allied representatives for the handing over of the Japanese official documents, property, keys, etc. As regards the receipt and terms of the instructions from his government, the Consul General will immediately have to notify the United States and United Kingdom Missions.

Baring Ships With PW's

The Japanese Government on November 26 was directed by SCAP to submit a report indicating the Japanese vessels, which were sunk while carrying Allied prisoners of war or internees, including the information such as the name of ships, port of embarkation, date, place and circumstances of sinking, and a nominal roll of POW's or internees who died or were lost due to the sinking. A list of all prisoners of war or internees who died of illness or from other causes while aboard the Japanese vessels also will be presented.

'MOSQUITO' PAPER READY

Called People's Daily, It Will Make Debut on December 1

The first Japanese imitation of Chinese "mosquito" papers will make its debut on the Japanese journalistic front on December 1, when the Min-Poo or People's Daily will publish its first issue of a "semi-tabloid" paper, said Jiji.

The newspaper will be published as an evening paper, each edition having four pages half the size of a tabloid paper. It is said that the "mosquito" paper will specialize in speedy reporting.

Min-Po's editorial staff, it was learned, includes Shigeharu Matsumoto, one of the executive directors of the now defunct Domei News Agency, and Matao Nagashima, Domei's chief of the cultural news desk.

The debut of Japan's first "mosquito" paper is being watched with keen interest in local press circles, which see some signs of Prince Fumimaro Konoye's political publicity campaign in view of the fact that both Mr. Matsumoto and Mr. Nagashima and known to be closely connected with the Prince.

It is recalled in these circles that Mr. Matsumoto, who is the leading figure on the Min-Po's editorial staff, has had close connections with Prince Konoye ever since his first "China Incident" Cabinet and was one of the Princes' brain-trusters during the Japanese-German negotiations which led up to the conclusion of the Axis alliance.

Baseball Game Today

The Ofuna Actors' Baseball Team of Shochiku Pictures is scheduled to play against a team of the Allied Forces at the Meiji Stadium at 2 p.m. today. Among the top-ranking actors participating in the match are Ken Uehara, Shuji Sano and Isamu Kosugi. Actresses of the Ofuna Studios are expected out en masse to root for the game. Admission will be free of charge.

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Yomiuri Dispute Set For New Arbitration

Metropolitan Office to Form Special Mediation Body To Settle Issue

The month-old Yomiuri-Hochi dispute, involving 1,000 workers in all departments of the newspaper, may be settled by the new and special arbitration committee to be set up by the Metropolitan Office.

The Yomiuri employes, it is recalled, had opposed the idea that the dispute would be arbitrated by a committee composed of men in whom they could not repose confidence, and gave indications that they would cancel the action taken in requesting the Metropolitan Office's mediation in the dispute.

Kingo Machimura, Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, said that the arbitration committee, to whose composition the Yomiuri workers raised objections, is a standing body, and that a separate and special arbitration committee might be set up to deal with the Yomiuri dispute.

He said that the special arbitration committee will be made up of representatives of the parties to the dispute and mediators. But he declined to discuss what the Metropolitan Office would do if either of the parties to the dispute take exception to the special arbitration committee. However, he expressed the belief that the special arbitration committee he has in mind will be equal to the task of ending the dispute.

The dispute started when Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the Yomiuri-Hochi, rejected demands served by employes for the resignation of the president, vice-president, and directors of the newspaper, after they had approved at a mass meeting on October 23 the establishment of a union of employes, democratization of the newspaper office, improvement of the treatment of employes and the establishment of an autonomous cooperative society by employes.

The ground for Mr. Shoriki's action was that impure motives were prompting the employes. Simultaneously with his rejection of the employes' demands, he dismissed Tomin Suzuki, editorial writer for the paper, and four other men who are leaders in the campaign.

In order to end the dispute, representatives of employes and management met and agreed on a compromise. The terms included the retirement of Mr. Shoriki as president, his acceptance of the post of an adviser to the newspaper, and the adoption by the newspaper of steps to improve the treatment of employes.

The employes supported the settlement plan, but Mr. Shoriki did not. He declared he would not agree to any settlement plan which precluded his attending meetings of directors.

The position of the employes was that Mr. Shoriki should hold himself responsible for the war and retire from the presidency of the newspaper and that the affairs of the newspapers should be managed by a committee on which a representative of those financially interested in the newspaper would sit.

The stand of Mr. Shoriki was that he must remain at the head of the newspaper and try to restore the fortune of the journal which had seriously suffered during the war, and that by remaining he would be helping in the clarification of the question of his responsibility for the war.

Some time ago, when there appeared no hope of a settlement of the dispute, the authorities of the Welfare Ministry proposed that the dispute should be laid before the arbitration committee established by the Metropolitan Office a short time previously.

Mr. Shoriki approved of the submission of the matter to the committee. But the employes did not. They objected to the organization of the committee.

In their dispute, the employes have the assistance of the Social Democratic Party the Communist Party, various other organizations in Japan interested in the welfare of workers, unions of newspaper employes throughout the country, and cultural organizations. Some of these organizations have contributed to the Yomiuri employes' campaign fund.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shoriki brought legal action against several men for their leadership in the action of the employes in seizing the newspaper and using it to promote the success of their campaign.

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STUDENTS SEEK REFORMS

Discord Prevailing at Kyoto Prefectural Medical College

Students of the Kyoto Prefectural Medical College in a three-day mass meeting beginning November 27 to bring about a reform in the organization of the institution on the Democratic line passed a resolution to be presented to the college authorities demanding for disclosure of lecture records, resignation of a professor and other matters, Kyodo reports.

To add fuel to the students' reform move, more than 50 young professors, assistant professors and others of the college, revolting against the college management to eliminate academic clique prevailing in the institution, expressed their intention to join the student's movement.

A meeting of the committee for democratization of the college, made up of more than 200 professors, lectureres, other members of the school staff, students, nurses and others, was held at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday at the college.

At the meeting the committee adopted a resolution consisting of more than 30 items including full support for the resolution passed at the students' mass meeting, a drastic reform in the method of examination of these for doctorate degree and in the appointment of professors, opposition against feudalistic education system, and dismissal of disqualified professors.

COMMODITIES BODY FORMED

Distributing Articles at Low Prices For Yokohama People

In order to stabilize the people's living by assuring supplies of necessary commdities and distributing these at low fair prices, a Commodities Self Supply Association has been formed in Yokohama. With the main office in the city office and branches in each ward, it has mobilized all supply receiving organs in the city. The commodities collected either through purchase from production centers or through other methods will be distributed through the ward or link system to the household from the "chokai."

In view of the present high purchase price, a monthly subsidiary of $50,000 will be made from the city so that retail prices may be cut to the minimum. At the same time a membership fee of 20 sen per head from each family will be charged for operational cost or as payment toward purchases.

Potted Dwarf Trees Viewed in Hibiya Park

¥2 Million Collection Has Over 20 Specimens as Old as 200 Years

By ITOKO SUZUKI

Part of the ¥2,000,000 collection of bonsai, or potted dwarf trees, belonging to Keibun Tanaka of Gotanda, Tokyo, is on view at the Hibiya Park near the Hibiya Street intersection entrance. Together with others the exhibits given under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Potted Plant Association include over 20 specimens, some as old as 200 years and will continue to be shown to the public for some time.

Bonsai is a highly developed technique of raising miniature trees in the narrow confines of a pot, but which suggest at the same time nature in its true environment. "Bon" translated means "tray" and "sai" menas to cultivate.

In the bare translation of the word, the art would not be justified. It is an art born of the artist's minute observations and intimate knowledge of the growth of trees as they are moulded by nature. He takes the little plant, usually found growing under adverse conditions in some rocky terrain and inspired by what confronts him, transplants it to a pot, nurtures and trains it with painstaking care.

Sometimes he helps to achieve his desired effect with wires but in the end creates a plant that may be only from five inches to three feet at the most in size, but for all its smallness breathes of the very essence of a tree in life-size form flourishing in its own natural environment. Not only that but a whole panoramic view of the surroundings flashes upon the mind at sight of the perfect bonsai, transporting one to those scenes in the spirit.

There is one specimen at the present exhibition of two regal pine trees, soaring majestically to the sky. Though only about two feet in height, it gives an impression of the loftiness and grandeur of God's handiwork. A 150-year-old momiji or the Japanese maple in a beautiful shallow pot in harmony with the graceful contours of the tree is all aglow, imparting an inkling of the beauty of leaves changing color in the Japanese autumn landscape.

Another spectacular specimen is that of a seemingly dead tree trunk from whose heart new life has sprung out, symbolizing the eternity of nature. There are 200-year-old azaleas, 150-year-old cedars and cypresses, pine trees with gnarled trunks suggestive of wind-swept landscapes, to mention a few. All are cultivated in midget size in pots which in themselves are works of art. They all seem as if viewed through Alice in Wonderland's looking glass—exactly as in life but greatly reduced in scale.

Both the Japanese and the men of the Allied occupation forces are urged to make a visit to the exhibit to view nature in the miniature as expressed through the art of bonsai.

GI GETS ATOMIC BOMB JOB

1st Cavalry Carpenter Invited to Return to Former Work at N.M.

T/5 George Eubank, a carpenter with the 1st Cavalry Division's Headquarters Troop, recently received an invitation to return to his old job with the Atomic Bomb Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The former A-Bomb worker is itching to take them up on their offer, but he is temporally indisposed (meaning he has only 39 points. The letter states in part "If you desire to return on the job and if you know any other carpenters who are interested, please come to Santa Fe at your earliest possible convenience. Inquirres by collect telephone, collect telegraph, or by mail will receive our prompt personal attention. Travel costs at the rate of 3 cents per mile will be paid from your town to Santa Fe."

What we'd like to know is has anyone got a collect telephone they're not using?

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RELIABLE dressmaker to do work for family at her home in Kamakura, Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ELECTRIC gramophone "Telefunken" cabinet size strong sound capacity in excellent condition. Apply Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN style house, five rooms besides 2 servants' quarters, in Yamate, Yokohama, covering 50 tsubo area, ground 120 tsubo area. All modern conveniences including gas, city water, steam heating. Price ¥85,000.00. Apply N. Ermalsoff, 89-A Bluff, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

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SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood, slightly used, in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 20, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

ONE automobile, any kind and in good condition. Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SCOTCH terrier or Dachshund, male or female, wanted. Apply Box 31, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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FOUND one billfold belonging to Ralph Perry, 37 674 190. Contact Chaplain Batchelor HQ 7th cavalry. APO 201.

TRANSLATION from Japanese into English of matters concerning commerce, industries, finances, chemistry, physics, etc. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1945

Liquidation of the War Profiteers

Confiscatory taxation of war profits and abolition of indemnification to the war industries, as ordered by the Supreme Allied Headquarters last week, are meeting with the full approval of the Japanese people from the moral point of view. It is utterly unthinkable that anyone should be permitted to enjoy any financial gain out of an unjustifiable war which has subjected such a large portion of mankind to incalculable horror and suffering. It is only proper that those who engaged in the diabolic business of producing the engines of war should be stripped of their blood-stained profits. The Allied order merely puts teeth into the demand which the Japanese people themselves have been voicing and makes mandatory the proposals which had already been advanced in many Japanese circles.

But from the point of view of practical expediency, there are many who fear that a war profits tax and a cancellation of indemnifications would reach out to damage the power of Japanese industry in the legitimate and essential fields of peaceful production. If such fears are being voiced by representatives of the old vested interests who are using them as a pretext to argue in favor of the retention of their old power and privileges, there is no need to take cognizance of them. But doubts which may be entertained by those who are sincerely solicitous of the best interests of the nation deserve more consideration. It is necessary that honest doubts be clearly brought out into the open and just as clearly set at rest through candid discussion, for no hidden doubt should be permitted to linger to hamper the complete liquidation of the war profiteers.

The industrialists say that confiscation of their war profits, cancellation of the indemnification upon which they had counted, and a heavy capital levy in the form of a property tax would drive so many of the industrial concerns into bankruptcy as to shatter the whole fabric of Japanese industry. Not only would the war profiteers be wiped out, but the ensuing wreckage of the structure of Japanese industry would drag as well the legitimate and essential producers to ruin in the same maelstrom. Reconversion and revival of peaceful industry, so necessary to meet the essential needs of the Japanese people and to meet the burden of reparations, cannot take place unless the industrialists can have hopes of profits, but profits are out of the question when bankruptcy stares them in the face. It is impossible to expect the recovery of peaceful business as long as the threat of financial punishment hangs over the head of the industrial world. What merit is there in trying to equalize the wealth of the various classes of Japanese society if the productive power of the nation as a whole is to be damaged? Dragging down the industrialists would not better the lot of the other classes; it would only mean a lower level of economic existence for all. Such is the argument fo the industrialists.

Presumptuous and unrepentent as such an argument may seem from the moral point of view, from the practical point of view it is a telling argument to a nation suffering as Japan is from the urgent shortage of goods essential for even the minimum standard of living. Certainly industry cannot be expected to reconvert to peacetime production without capital or profits; only a totalitarian state enterprise can attempt to function without visible profit. Better to let the war profiteers off a little too easily and be sure of the revival of peaceful industry than to destroy the war profiteers completely and run the risk of injuring legitimate and necessary industry in the general wreckage. Such is the thought which many people hold.

There are two answers which should lay such a thought to rest. The first is: If the Government does not confiscate the profits of the war industries and cancel the indemnifications which have been promised them, the Government itself will go bankrupt. If the Government collapses, with all that such a catastrophe implies in the attendant collapse of the nation's whole economic srtucture, essential peacetime industries together with all types of industry are bound to be wrecked. Better to cause the bankruptcy of the war profiteers, even at the risk of endangering reconversion to some extent, and thereby save the Government; rather than to doom the Government, the war profiteers, and the legitimate producers all together to certain destruction through an ill-advised concern over the effects of the bankruptcy of the war profiteers.

The second answer is: Liquidation of the war profiteers need not mean the liquidation of all Japanese industry. If the capital available for investment in peace industries disappears through the confiscation of the wealth of the war profiteers, the Government can easily remedy this situation by making credit available to the legitimate peaceful producers. It would in effect mean the re-distribution, through Government confiscation on the one hand and Government lending on the other, of capital from the war guilty industrialists to the more deserving peaceful producers. There would be no destruction of valuable capital; there would only be a transfer of capital from the less desirable to the more desirable enterprises. The Government's loan policy would have to be intelligent and flexible and active, to be sure, but if handled properly it should be possible to promote a higher level of production than by leaving the wealth of the country in the hands of the present owners. There may be a question as to whether the present Government is competent to handle such a loan policy intelligently, but that does not affect the basic issue.

Therefore, the Allied directive and the popular demand of the majority of the Japanese masses with regard to the confiscation of the wealth of the war profiteers are essentially sound. The arguments of the industrialists and tho doubts of some of the people, as can be seen from a close analysis, do not touch the main issue but are merely concerned over a possible undesirable by-product. But whether or not such an undesirable by-product will result from the confiscation of war profits is entirely within the power of the Japanese Government to control, for all that is needed to scotch the by-product are the proper subsidiary measures to implement and supplement the confiscation. No fear of an undesirable by-product, which can be guarded against by proper counter-measures, should be allowed therefore to hamper the fullest compliance with the moral imperative for the liquidation of the war profiteers.

August 15th, 1945

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Behold! there has taken place today
  Japan's felicitous rebirth,
As State of Democracy and Liberties,
  Where Love and Peace hold a full
    sway;
A country of the arts and poetry
  Where flourish music, drama and
    peace-industries.
A country of everlasting neutrality;
  Aye, we should endeavor to make
    our fatherland
The East Asia's Switzerland.
  A free state where equality
Is enjoyed by both sexes in harmony
  In politics and in the family.
A country where every cultured man
  writes poetry,
  Whose themes are mostly natural
    beauties,
Blessed with beautiful Nature,
  wealth untold,
  Japan is a peerless park in the
    world.
  In sum, our Empire is a Utopia
    on earth.
It was indeed ignorant soldiery
  Who ruined our sacred country;
So, in the bottomless pit
  Let us militarism bury.
    AH, BUT
GODS OF HEAVEN AND EARTH,
  DO I PRAY YE,
  LET OUR IMPERIAL FAMILY
  ENJOY EVERLASTING GLORY
  AND ETERNAL PROSPERITY.

U.S. Guards on Trains

United States guards will board all trains which are scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese repatriates to ports of embarkation, it became known by an Allied directive on November 27, by which local U.S. military authorities have been directed to place two guards per rail car occupied by non-Japanese repatriates.

FAMOUS LEFTIST LEADER TELLS WHAT FUTURE HOLDS FOR JAPAN

Kato Discusses Japanese Feelings Toward America And Russia and Other Pertinent Issues

By KANJU KATO

The following article was written by Mr. Kato for the Jinmin Sosho, or People's Pamphlet, from which it is translated. Mr. Kato is head of the left-wing National Council of Japanese Labor Unions which was recently revived after having been abolished by the government in 1937.

I was opposed to the war, for I could not believe that there was any adequate justification for the conflict. The war-mongers, however, tried to justify the war by proclaiming the establishment of an East Asian sphere of common prosperity, but as has been amply proved, the War of Greater East Asia was a logical outcome of the China Affair of 1937, and the China Affair that of the Manchurian Affair of 1931. The extremists attempted to justify the war by asserting that, in waging the conflict, Japan was fighting America's ambition dating back to Commodore Perry's expedition. This was, however, an afterthought, an explanation invented after the event.

Nothwithstanding the excuses of this character, it is clear that the people, who were completely gagged by the powers that be, were forced into the conflict against their will. The war was not one of their own making, so there is a feeling among the people that they are not really the defeated party, though they know beyond any manner of doubt that the Japanese defeat was complete. This is, however, small consolation, for they must bear the tremendous burden of defeat, which spells untold misery for the whole people. The question is not, therefore, whether the Japanese people were thoroughly beaten, but whether they are resolved to make a new start, reforming what should be reformed.

Problem of Another War

My answer to the question, do the Japanese people think of another war after their recovery, is—to state my conclusion first—a categorical NO. There were powerful war-mongers, it is true, who inherited the feudal traditions of the country, and who preached a forcible expansion of Japan, basing their argument on the modern tendency of imperialism. In Japan, where freedom of speech and assembly was severely restricted, opinions other than those of the chauvinists had little chance of effective expression. This created an impression that the Japanese were all jingoes, which impression, however, was far from the truth. Those Japanese who were opposed to the war had to observe silence because the war-mongers had the machinery of repression on their side, a machinery which was extremely active. The need of repression itself proved that the opposition was considerable.

The war which was fought in spite of this opposition has ended in a catastrophic defeat, and the war-mongers are now thoroughly discredited. Now there can be no other leaders who are thinking of another war, if the chauvinists have given up their intentions, once and for all. In order to make things doubly sure, the national political structure must be thoroughly reconstructed, so that the popular leaders may easily retain their control. In that case, the attempt of the chauvinists will be effectively frustrated.

The Japanese people have fully experienced the horrors of war, and they desire security not only at home but also in the international sphere. A war is a tragedy to both the victor and the vanquished. Every progress in science increases the destructive power of war. The victor cannot feel secure any more than the vanquished, unless war itself is exorcised.

Japan, now thoroughly disarmed, has a chance to contribute to world peace, even as an atonement for her mistake. This is the only way for Japan to recover her credit among the nations of the world.

Must Elevate Culture

By what means can Japan hope to rise again? As regards economics, it is still impossible to answer this question, as the Allied Powers have not yet fixed the extent of industry to be allowed to Japan. The Allies will, however, make a decision before very long; then Japan will make a new start within the limits laid down by the Allies and by means approved by them.

It is above all necessary, however, to elevate the culture of the people. This must begin with the recognition that the present level of Japanese culture is not at all high in comparison with that of other nations. On the basis of this recognition, the native literature and art of the early and mediaeval periods may be encouraged with profit. If Japan is to rise up as a cultural State, her system of education needs overhauling, with scientific studies restored to their proper position. Capitalism and armament are not the essential qualifications for a Great Power. For Japan, which has no armament, the development of culture is the way to recover the confidence and respect of other nations.

Feeling Towards Americans

What is the Japanese feeling towards the Americans? The Japanese were taught, until recent years, that Commodore Perry was a benefactor to Japan, but the war-mongers began to preach that the call of Perry was the first step of American aggression against this country. In spite of their frantic efforts, however, anti-American enmity during the war could not reach the level desired by them, for the people know that they were forced into the conflict by the chauvinists.

Anti-American war propaganda failed because the people felt that this was an unnecessary war. Now that the war is over, the Japanese feeling towards the Americans cannot be very bitter, though the defeated party cannot easily applaud the victors.

The Russian Problem

What do the Japanese think of the Soviet attitude towards Japan during the war and of the manner of Russian entry into the war? The conditions in Soviet Russia were quite unknown to the Japanese. Japan was allied with Germany while between Japan and the Soviet Union there was a treaty of neutrality. Japan observed neutrality towards Soviet Russia, though it was undeniable that the militarists and the reactionaries desired the victory of Germany over the Union.

Soviet neutrality continued even after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. This was appreciated by the Japanese though they knew that Soviet Russia had to avoid friction with this country so long as the war with Germany continued. But after the defeat of Germany, Soviet Russia made what appeared a volte-face in spite of the existence, albeit formal, of the neutrality treaty. The entry of Russia into the war was as tactical as its neutrality before the German collapse. There was little reason to thank the Soviet Union for maintaining neutrality, neither was there any special reason to hate the Union, one of the United Nations, for making war on Japan. But still the Soviet declaration of war was something of a surprise as many Japanese had pinned hope on the Union however temporarily.

Monarchy and Democracy

Are Japan's national structure and democracy compatible with each other?

From the standpoint of modern legal theory, democracy may be irreconcilable with the Japanese national structure. From the earliest period down to recent times, however, the Emperor has always been regarded as head of the national family, and the relation between the Emperor and the people has never been that of the conqueror and the conquered.

From this point of view, Japanese monarchy and democracy are perfectly compatible with each other. It should rather be said that democracy with the Emperor as head of the national family is the true tradition of Japan. It has always been the class or classes intervening between the Emperor and the people that prevented the development of national government in the direction of democracy. Owing to the influence of the intervening classes, no political reform in the past has been thorough. A radical reconstruction of national government is, therefore, absolutely necessary, but the Emperor will remain as a symbol of national reverence.

What do the Japanese think of the military? Sheltered behind the Imperial prerogative of command, the military defied the Government, and never listened to criticisms, however well founded these criticisms might be. Military affairs form part of State affairs, and nothing could be clearer than this, but the military, entrenched in their privileged position, constituted an imperium in imperio. Even in regard to a bribery case, they disposed of the complaint with a superior mien. After the February 26 Affair (1937), a bribery case, in which high training officers and armament makers were involved, came to light, and a written question was addressed to the War Minister, but he dismissed the question on the closing day of the Diet, with a curt reply that there was no foundation for the charge. This was a typical instance of military arrogance. It was an open secret that part of the enormous armament estimates was being used to subsidize the reactionaries. When these matters are thoroughly probed, the people will be astounded at the liberality with which the public money was dealt out. The people had little control over the military expenditure, and any attempt to check the said expenditure provoked an instant indignation of the military. The people are grateful to the citizen soldiers who were drafted into the services, but they have little patience with the military whose reckless adventure wrecked the country.

The Internal Situation

What is the internal situation? Is there any serious division among the people? The Imperial Rescript of August 15 was a surprise to the people, for they had been kept ignorant of the real war situation. The people have not yet recovered from the stunning blow they received; but they are already confronted with unemployment on an unprecedented scale. The discharged industrial workers and the demobilized soldiers have swelled the unemployment figures to a staggering height. The discharged professional soldiers, estimated at 300,000 in number, must adapt themselves to the new situation, while the demobilized citizen soldiers must be given means of livelihood. This is a stupendous problem. The discharged professionals, in their disappointment, may dream of another war, while the unemployed workers, in their distress, may resort to direct action. So far, peace and order has been well preserved, thanks to the peculiar character of the national tradition and the peaceful nature of the people. No virtue can be more valuable for the popular leaders of post-war Japan than the courage to go ahead with the work of radical reconstruction.

EASTERN EUROPE

Trend Toward Democracy Noted; Allied Cooperation Showing Results

I

Eastern Europe is putting its political house in order, said the American radio commentator, John Grover, in a recent united network broadcast.

He emphasized that the national election in Hungary and those slated in Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia are indications that Allied cooperation is showing results and that the governments of the countries in eastern Europe are shaping their future on the basis of democracy.

Mr. Grover's comment follows:

"The United States has recognized the Provisional GoGvernment of Hungary. We have recognized this Government because as the State Department said in its announcement last night, they have been convinced that the Hungarian Government can guarantee free and honest eleections, and that these elections would result in a truly democratic government in Hungary.

"Now these development are important for several reasons. The whole question of truly representative government in eastern Europe has been one of the hardest problems facing the Allies in their main job of building the peace. And the recognition of the Hungarian Government shows that the United States is prepared to equip action to implement the principles of our foreign policy.

"And it was only two days ago that Secretary of State, James Byrnes, in his speech before the public forum held by the New York Herald Tribune laid down the principles of our foreign policy in this manner. Secretary Byrnes faced the question of eastern Europe very frankly. He said that we appreciate the determination of Soviet Russia that these countries on its western borders should not have governments not deliberately directed against the Soviet Union's security and their way of life.

"Mr. Byrnes said this: 'Far from approving, we have sympathized with the efforts of the Soviet Union to join in a closer and more friendlier association with her central and eastern European neighbors. And he recalled that Russia had declared that it does not wish to force the Soviet system on its neighbors.'

"But Secretary Byrnes made it clear that the United States believes in one fundamental principle in this connection; the principle that all people should be free to choose their own form of government. A government based upon the consent of the governed and adapted to their way of life.

"The Hungarian Government has given the necessary guarantee that the elections will result in just such a government; that they will reflect the popular will of the Hungarians and so the United States has followed the statement of principles by action and has recognized the Hungarian Government. This movement is important for another big reason. For it was the question of recognizing the regimes in Germany's satellite countries which held up progress in the recent Foreign Minister's Conference in London.

"This conference was called to frame peace treaties with Germany's war satellites. But the United States and Britain held their views that treaties could not be negotiated with any government until it was determined that they represented the will of their people.

"In order to determine whether the Hungarian regime was prepared to act in a democratic way, specifically in connection with the elections, the United States has had an observer in Hungary for some time. The Russians of course, have had their observers too and the recognition of the Hungarian Government by the United States at this time shows the value of this objective approach to a basic problem. It shows that fact finding and Allied cooperation do lead to concrete results.

(To Be Concluded)

WARNING SOUNDED TO NATION AGAINST REPEATING MISTAKES

Japan Had Opportunity To Become Democratic In 1868 But Permitted Government to Squelch It

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

II

In the light of the disclosure that the influence of court nobles was behind the Restoration of Meiji and that this influence helped greatly to give the conservative and reactionary nature to the Meiji Government, no choice can be more unhappy than that of Prince Konoe for the task of revising the Constitution. The fact should be obvious to all without a reminder from an American newspaper. The very fact that a man who belongs to the most exalted class of people has been chosen to tackle the program of democratization is in itself undemocratic and open to the charge of indifference to the will of the people.

The Emperor Meiji graciously said, "If any one of milliards of Our subjects is not given a proper status under the sun, we are to blame for it." Had the gracious will of the Emperor Meiji been realized fully, the family-like tradition of our nation would have been enhanced and contributed to the development of Japan into a demoractic nation under constitutional monarchy. The regrettable fact was that, with the constitutent elements of the Meiji Government what they were, a wrong start was made, the growth of democratic ideology was held in check, movement for demoratic government were branded as unpatriotic and proponents of socialism were stigmatized as traitors. The people were cowed into silence.

So the present-day reforms for democracy should not be patterned after the Restoration of Meiji. First of all, the air of mysticism brewed at the hands of the nobles surrounding the Throne must be cleared up. The position of the Emperor as the father and head of the big family that is the Japanese nation must be demonstrated. Only then can a democracy be realized that will enable his subjects to have each his proper place. Only then can the foundation for the rebuilding of the nation be laid firmly.

The MacArthur Headquarters has directed that, while the freedom of belief in Shintoism as a religion will be recognized, Shintoism shall be detached from politics and that State protection of Shintoism shall be abolished. No doubt, the MacArthur Headquarters had in mind the danger that mixing politics with mythology would retard the progress of democratic politics, nurture reactionary tendency and thus engender the revival of militarism. It must be remembered that the movement for the defense of the Throne and the overthrow of the Shogunate had, as its ideological background, the reactionary ideology cultivated by national classical learning. The ultra-nationalism and fanatical mythology growing from national classical learning were made use of by the loyalists for the breaking down of the Shogunate and they served this purpose. All the same, however, they turned out to be an important element of the reactionary nature of the Meiji Government. More than that, they led to the rampancy of Rightist and ultra-nationalistic trends in recent years. The ideological foundation of all such trends was Shintoism. In other words, the fallacy of mixing mythology with reality engendered bigotry, self-complacency and self-conceit. It is, therefore, more than appropriate to detach politics from Shintoism, the source of all extreme Rightist ideologies, in the current process of democratization.

All the old influences which brought the Restoration of Meiji to a misguided course must be removed. All the old ideologies and militaristic systems which were set up by men who stood for the old influence for their self-preservation must be precluded. Care must be taken to avoid a repetition of the follies of the Meiji Government and its sucessors. Only by giving full play to the vitality and free will of an awakened people can the stupendous task of democratization be consummated.

Those who would revert to the Meiji Restoration lack a full grasp of the truth of the Meiji Restoration and the present reality. A re-start of the Meiji Restoration is inadequate. The real nature of the Meiji Restoration must be grasped fully and the meaning of democracy thoroughly comprehended before political reconstruction is got under way. Movements for democracy based on superficial views of the Meiji Restoration betray lack of cognizance of the momentous political situation confronting the country today.

With the next general election imminent, a number of new political parties are coming into being, but most of their meaningless platforms do not deserve the trust of the people. It is sincerely to be hoped that the people will be on their guard against a repetition of the Meiji Restoration.

Liver Disease Controlled

An unique method of control of the disease Clonorchisis, an important Asiatic public health problem, has been developed by the Japanese scientist, Dr. Kanji Nagano of the Kitasato Institute, according to reports made by the Institute to the Public Healh authorities of SCAP.

Clonorchis, a fluke-born liver infection, is contracted by eating the infected raw flesh. Ingestion of the fish harboring the encysted fluke larve causes fatel chronic changes of the human liver. The life span of the fluke is generally two or three years; although a few cases over ten years' duration have been reported.

Attempts to educate residents of the Orient to refrain from eating raw fish have proven ineffective and public health scientists have attempted to cope with the problem the fresh water snail Bithynia. It by measures directed at eradicating the fresh water snail Bithynia. It is within this snail that larval forms of the fluke must spend part of their lifetime in order to develop to the cercaria stage, when they may leave the snail. After escaping the snail, the cercaria, or baby flukes, invade the fish and take further development to that stage where they endanger humans.

While studying the life cycle of the fluke, Professor Nagano observed an unexplained reduction in the snail population of certain stream and creek areas. Attempting to explain this riddle, he determined that the fluke larvae during their period of growth and change within the snail shell destroyed the reproductive glands of the host. He also discovered that eleven other fluke parasites, in addition to the clonochis fluke, had exactly the same desexing effect upon the snail. One of these he determined was the so-called bird-fluke, Notocotylus attenuates, which has never been known to attack the human.

Realizing that ingestion of this fluke by snails, if on a large scale, might solve the problem by destroying the snails, without subsequently infecting humans, the Japanese scientist succeeded in developing a method of systematically controlling the infection of water birds. Utilizing cellophane strips, previously infected with fluke cultures, Nagano infected the bird hosts, then placed them in cages over the snail infested stream beds. Excreta from th birds passed into the water, was ingested by the snails, and reacting exactly like the clonorchis fluke effectively sterilized them.

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Study of English

To the Editor:

It seems to me we Japanese teachers of the English language have been given a wonderful opportunity to study English from the Allied Forces. Since their arrival here, in the lake-side city of Otsu, we have met their officers and men on the road or in the street-car. I went to their regiment as an interpreter for several days and for the first time in my life I have had the experience of using, "Practical English."

At first I could not fully understand what they meant; they spoke to me in a quick tone—Some of them, in typical Americanisms,—this, I must confess, caused me to be much perplexed and thrown into confusion. I had to stand dumb like an oyster in their presence. But as days went by, I was able gradually to make out their spoken words—partly due to their courtesy and partly to their pronunciation getting familiar to my ears.

Now, a great many students in Japan learn foreign languages, especially English. In almost all schools, even in the higher course of a primary school, English is taught. Even a mere child can recite "A.B.C." The secondary school boys or girls can read English books; they are carefully taught how to translate English into Japanese and vice versa. The professors in a college or a university in most cases teach Shakespeare, Milton and Emerson, or such a dramatist as E. O'Neill or G. B. Shaw, and in the linguistic course, they never fail to lecture on great grammarians like Charles Talbut Onions, Otto Jespersen, etc. Their boys can appreciate those distinguished men of letters and understand those famous scholars, but, alas! they can't speak English nor converse with foreigners. This is an undeniable fact in the line of our linguistic education at present.

We Japanese study and foreign language for the sake of culture. Such being the case we have needed only to read books and catch the meaning of their contents. Herein lies the lack of our hearing and speaking habit. We should not only read and write, but listen and speak. It is high time, I repeat here, that we should study a foreign language for practical use as well as for culture. This is the best way to establish a New Japan.

Y. UMEHARA
Otsu, Shiga Prefecture,
November 25, 1945.